Freight Rail Emission Reduction Strategy To Help Meet 2014 Air Quality Standards for PM2.5

Preliminary Proposal

SCAG Goods Movement Control Strategies Workshop - August 2, 2007

Air Quality Challenge

Background

1. Federal Clean Air Act Requirements

- 8-Hour Ozone and PM2.5 SIPs

2. 2007 South Coast AQMP

- Responsible agencies: SCAQMD, ARB, SCAG
- SCAG's responsibilities include development of transportation programs, measures, and strategies

Challenges

PM2.5

Annual Standard

2014 Attainment Date 50 t/day NOx shortfall No black box allowed

New 24-hour Standard

2012 SIP Submittal (Est.) 2019 Attainment Date (Est.) Further Reductions Req.

8-Hour Ozone

8-Hour Ozone

2023 Attainment Date 180 t/day NOx black box

Standard Under Review

Possible Tightening

Control Measures Chronology

Draft AQMP

Includes extensive goods movement issues discussion, including need for comprehensive control strategy and innovative technologies

Modifications to Draft AQMP

Conceptual
description of control
measures (HighSpeed Rail and
Truck-Only Lanes)

FEB.

OCT.

2006

Control Measures Chronology

Addendum to Modifications

Measures Refined

Estimated Emission Reduction

RC Approval of SCAG's Portion of AQMP and Declaration of Air Quality Crisis

SCAQMD Approves AQMP

Delays Action on SCAG Measures

MAY JUNE

2007

Control Measures Chronology

SCAQMD

Approves

Transportation

Emission

Budgets

Without SCAG

Measures

ARB to

Consider

State SIP

Strategy

and South

Coast

AQMP

JULY

SEPT.

2007

Next Steps

- Continued Analytical Work/Refinement of Strategies (Ongoing)
- ARB to Consider State Strategy and South Coast AQMP (Sept. '07)
- Vetting of Strategies Through RTP Update Process (Draft RTP Oct./Nov. '07)
 - Broad transportation system strategies to achieve short- and long-term emission reductions and system capabilities and efficiencies
- Consideration of SIP Amendment to Incorporate Approved Strategies

Investment Strategy

Investment Package Strategic Principles

- 1. Combine related rail investments into one package
- 2. Package must include mobility and air quality projects
- 3. All stakeholder groups must benefit from and contribute to the investment package
- 4. Other needed rail investments will be addressed separately

Two Investment Package Options

Package #1

Rail Expansion

+

Grade Separations

+

Electrification

Package #2

Rail Expansion

+

Grade Separations

+

Engine Upgrades

Rail Expansion And Grade Separations Have Been Part Of Your SCAG RTP Since 2000

Package #1 Cost in Billions

Package #1

Rail Expansion

+

Grade Separations

+

Electrification

In 2007 dollars

\$ 2.29

\$ 4.60

\$ 6.43* (3 phases)

\$ 13.32 Billion

*Preliminary capital cost estimates (escalating 1992 study results to current dollars) Operating costs not included.

Package #2 Cost in Billions

Package #2

Rail Expansion

4

Grade Separations

+

Engine Upgrades

In 2007 dollars

\$ 2.29

\$ 4.60

\$ 2.05

\$8.94 Billion

Expansion and Grade Separations

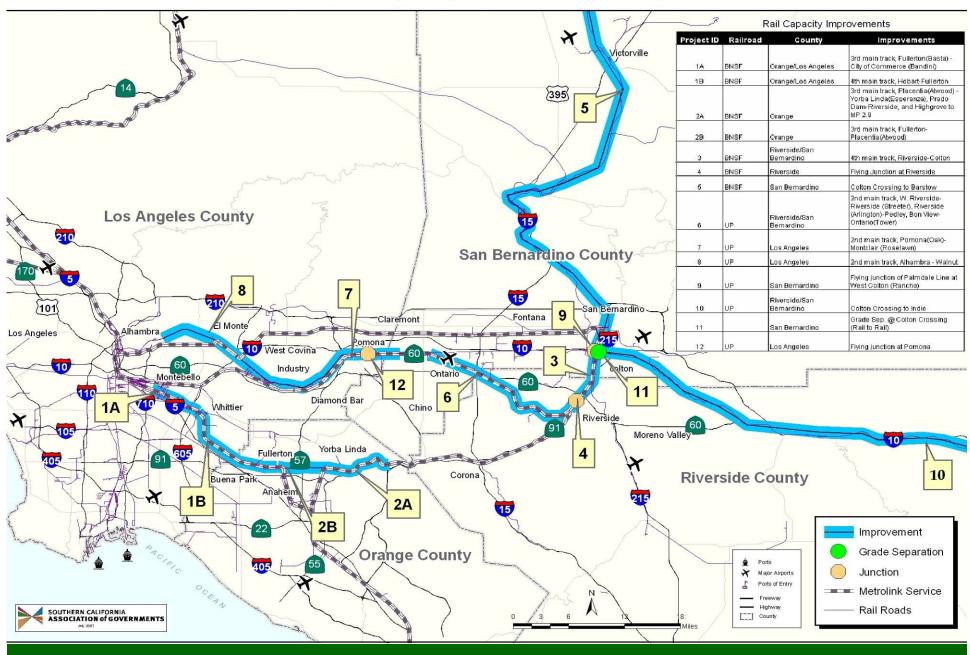
Rail Expansion & Improvements



Rail Expansion Investments

- Total cost \$2.3 billion
- Expansion is needed for efficiency, expected growth, and Metrolink
- Expansion projects are best implemented after related grade separation projects are completed

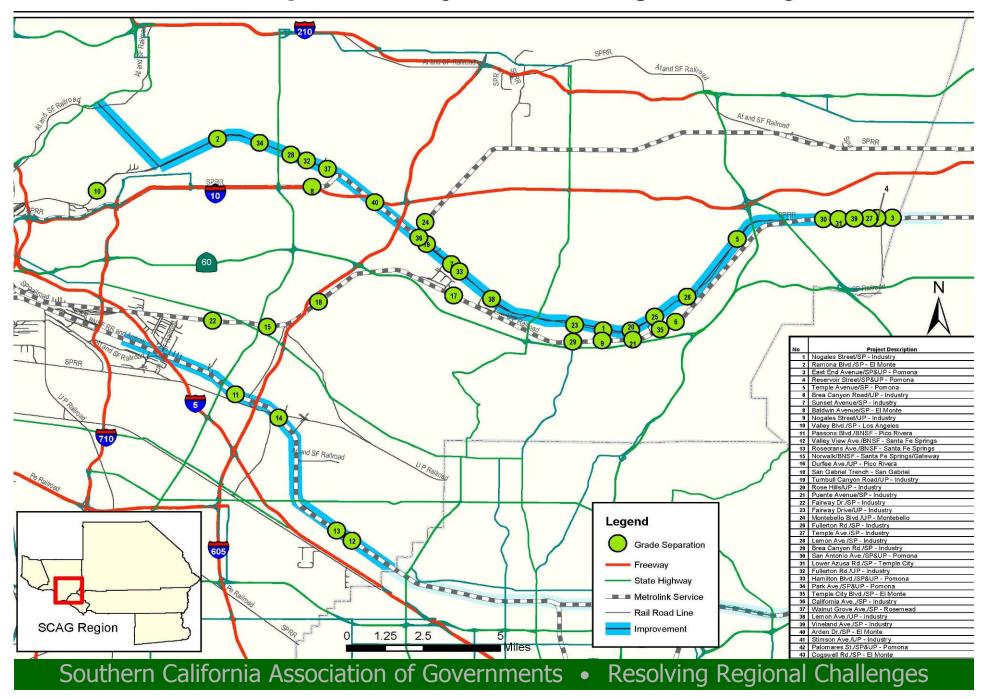
Rail Capacity Improvements Program



Grade Separation Investments

- Total cost \$4.6 billion
- Projects consistent with CTC submittals and the Multi-County Goods Movement Action Plan
- Almost \$800 million already committed locally

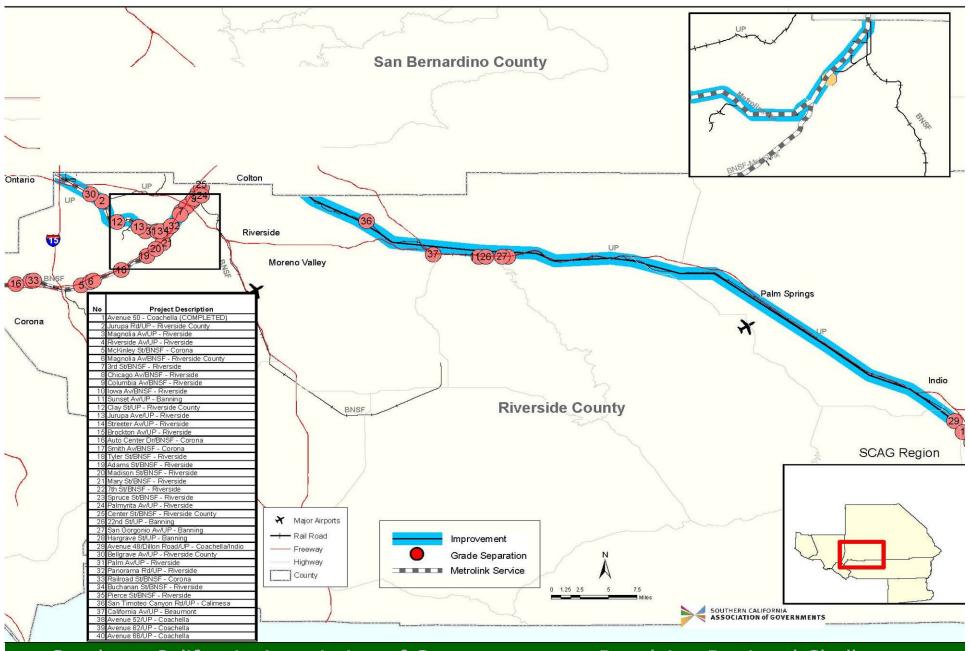
Grade Separation Projects in Los Angeles County



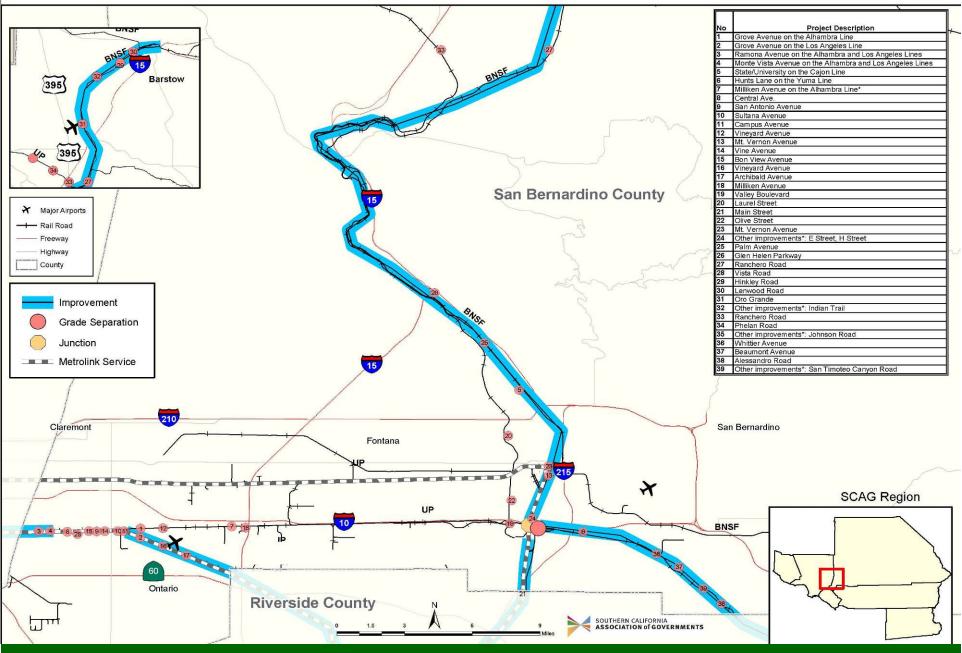
Grade Separation Projects in Orange County

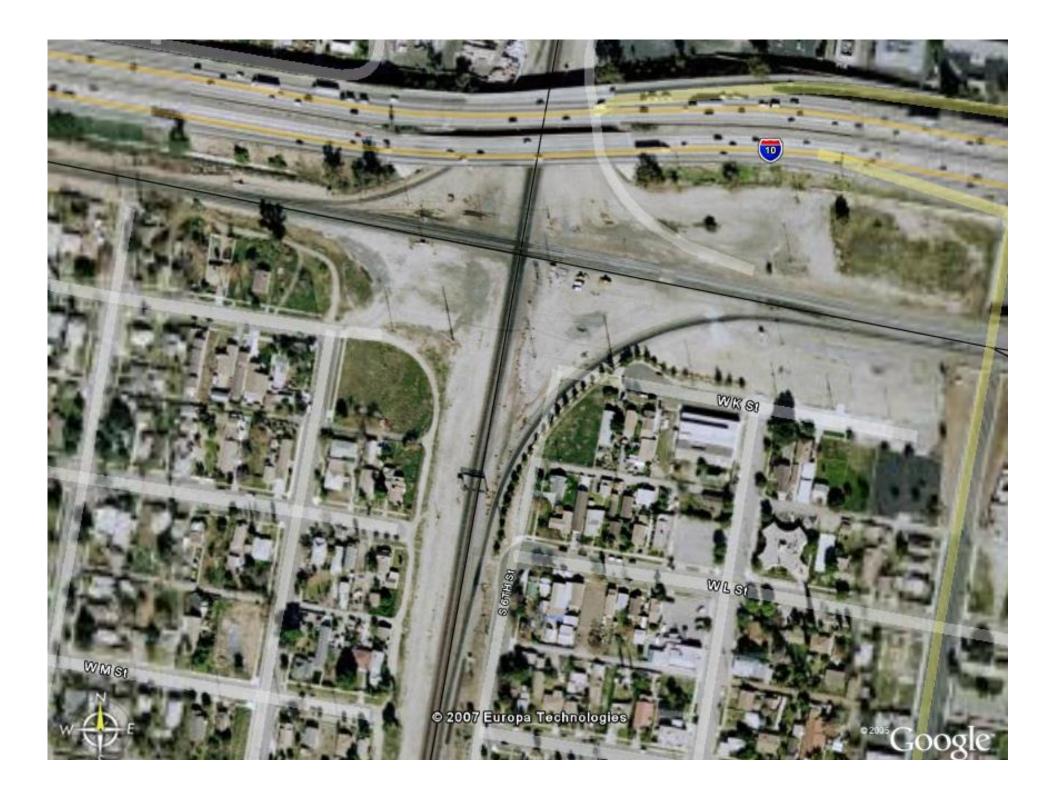


Grade Separation Projects in Riverside County



Grade Separation Projects in San Bernardino County





Rail Electrification

Rail Electrification

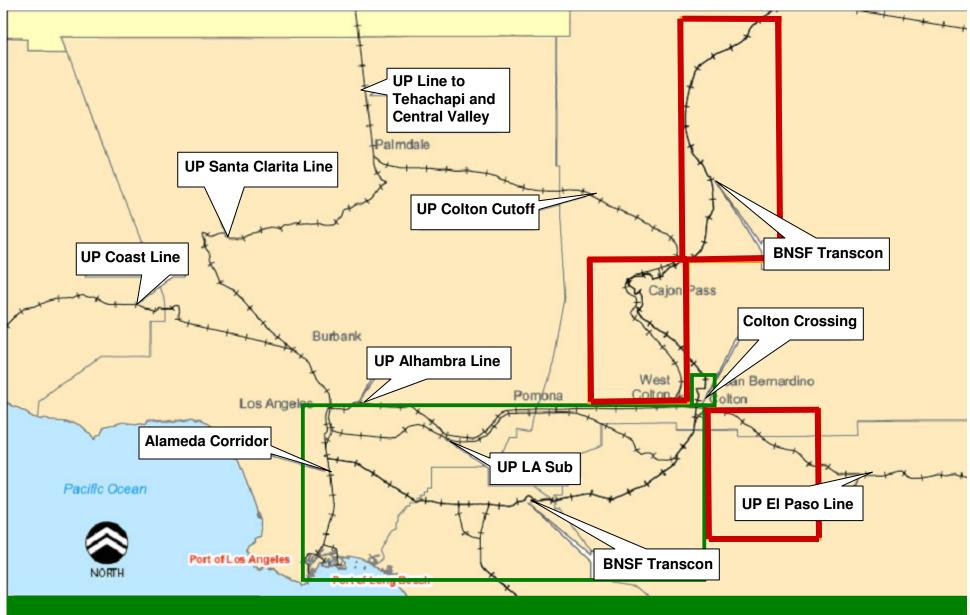
- Phased Approach in Priority Order
- Scenarios do not completely cover the rail infrastructure in the region
- Requires holding areas to switch engines



Primary East/West Freight Line Electrification Miles **250**

Locomotives 360

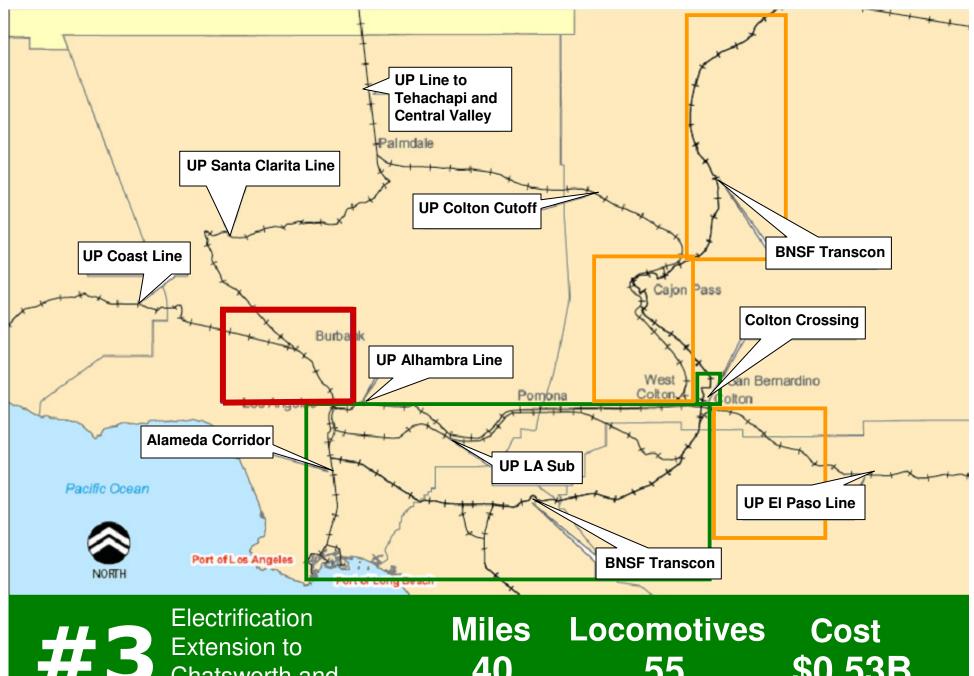
Cost \$3.4B



Electrification Extension to Barstow and Indio

Miles 170 Locomotives 360

Cost \$2.5B



Chatsworth and San Fernando

40

55

\$0.53B

Engine Upgrade

Proposed EPA Emissions Standards

Tier Phase In

Tier 3 2009

Tier 4 2014

Potential Acceleration Strategies

Upgrade to Tier 3

Start by 2009 and complete by 2014

Upgrade to Tier 4

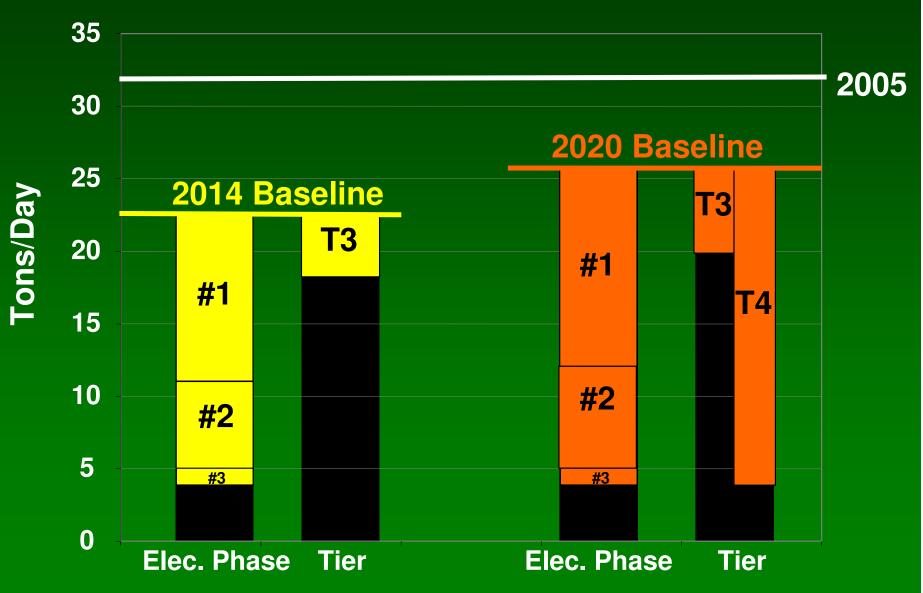
Start by 2014 and complete by 2020

Incentives are needed to accelerate upgrades

Scenario Comparisons

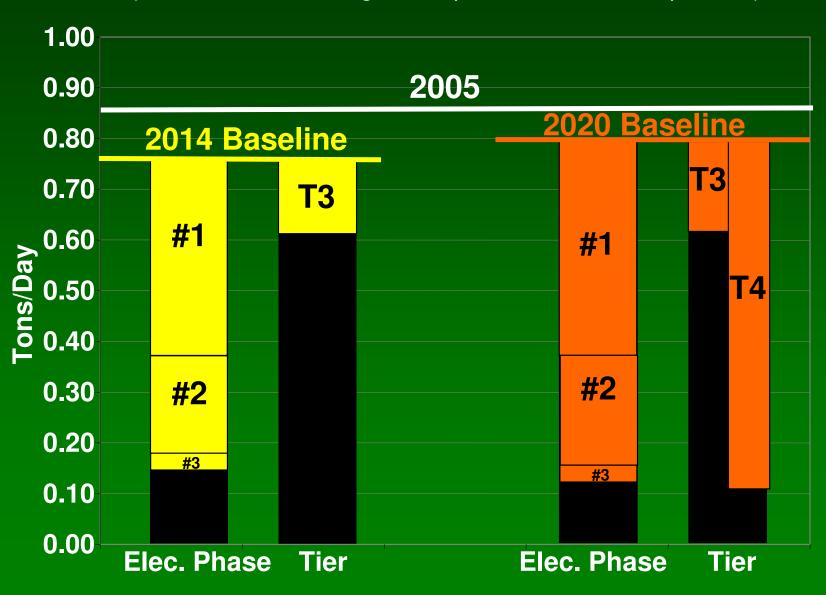
NOx Emission Reduction Estimates

(all scenarios include grade separations and rail expansion)



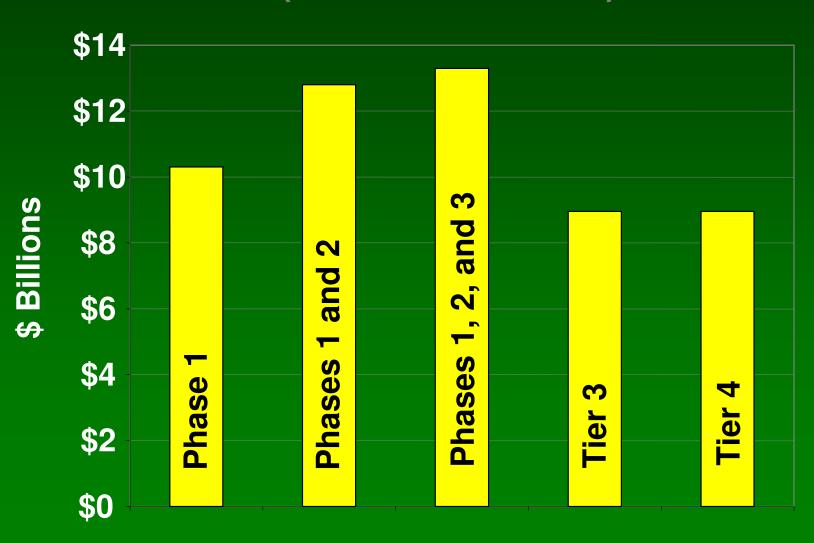
PM 2.5 Emission Reduction Estimates

(all scenarios include grade separations and rail expansion)



Scenario Cost Comparisons

(in constant \$2007)



Cost Effectiveness

		(\$)	(\$/ton)		
		NOx	Direct PM2.5		
	Electrification (Phase 1)	\$44,859	\$1,301,887		
	Electrification (Phase 1,& 2)	\$52,115	\$1,512,267		
2014	Electrification (Phase 1, 2, & 3)	\$55,057	\$1,598,410		
	Engine Upgrade to Tier 3	\$133,426	\$884,383		
	Engine Upgrade to Tier 4				
			(\$/ ton)		
		(\$	/ton)		
		NOx	/ton) Direct PM2.5		
	Electrification (Phase 1)	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	and the second s		
	Electrification (Phase 1) Electrification (Phase 1,& 2)	NOx	Direct PM2.5		
2020		NOx \$37,952	Direct PM2.5 \$1,215,689		
2020	Electrification (Phase 1,& 2)	NOx \$37,952 \$44,359	Direct PM2.5 \$1,215,689 \$1,421,531		

The Tier 4 option is likely more attractive to the railroads, especially if the region can offer a financial incentive to accelerate deployment.

Electrification

Advantages

- Technology exists and has been deployed before
- Possible implementation by 2014
- Helps meet attainment goals in 2014 and beyond

Disadvantages/Risks

- Expense (over \$6 billion), could be higher given recent cost escalations
- Disruptive to railroad operations, likely opposition
- Unlikely to gain partial funding from railroads
- Implementation by 2014 very challenging (funding, institutional, railroads, construction, right-of-way)

Engine Upgrades

Advantages

- Cost is lower than electrification (\$2 billion vs. \$6 billion)
- Railroads will eventually upgrade locomotives, likely to accelerate upgrades with proper incentives
- Potential for partial funding by railroads
- NOx and PM reductions by 2020 similar to electrification

Disadvantages/Risks

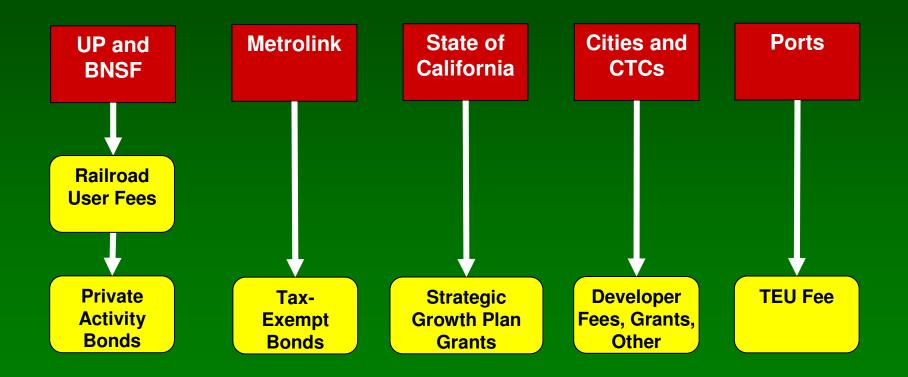
- Tier 4 Technology does not exist yet for 2014 implementation
- Does not help the region meet the 2014 attainment goals (assuming that Tier 4 production cannot be significantly accelerated)

Possible Funding Framework

Benefits by Stakeholder Group

- Railroads lower expansion costs (due to lower cost of borrowing, contributions from other stakeholders), corporate citizenship
- Metrolink increased capacity to continue and expand service
- Cities and CTCs mobility and safety benefits from grade separations
- Ports facilitating aggressive on-dock expansion
- State contribution to State leadership in goods movement
- ALL REDUCED AIR POLLUTION AND IMPROVED MOBILITY

Proposed PPP Cost Allocation



Uses of Funds

In Billions

	Phase1	1 & 2	1, 2 & 3	Tier 3	Tier 4
Rail Capacity	2,971	2,971	2,971	2,971	2,971
Grade Separation	5,996	5,996	5,996	5,996	5,996
Electrification	4,113	7,195	7,846		
Engine Upgrade				2,430	2,490
Bond Issuance	221	307	323	179	181
Total	13,300	16,469	17,136	11,576	11,638

Sources of Funds

In Billions

	Phase1	1 & 2	1, 2 & 3	Tier 3	Tier 4
Revenue Bonds Private Activity	⁻ 1,539	1,539	1,539	1,539	1,539
User Fees	428	428	428	428	428
Revenue Bonds –					
Metrolink	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
State Grants	1,451	1,451	1,451	1,451	1,451
TEU Bonds	8,003	11,171	11,839	6,279	6,340
Local Funding	879	879	879	879	879
Total	13,300	16,469	17,136	11,576	11,638

Policy Options

Guidance Needed

- 1. Preferred Alternative
- 2. Funding Commitments

Next Steps

- Additional Analysis
- Consensus Building
- Legislation
- Institutional Framework
- Implementation

Freight Rail Emission Reduction Strategy To Help Meet 2014 Air Quality Standards for PM2.5

Preliminary Proposal

SCAG Goods Movement Control Strategies Workshop - August 2, 2007